(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 1098.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1787.

An ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

IN all countries, and particularly in those which enjoy the greatest share of freedom, the people are too apt to murmur at the burthens, necessarily imposed for the support of government.—They would enjoy its blessings, free from cost, care, or contributions of any kind.—Indeed, amidst the tranquility of a well ordered government, whilst no violence disturbs their repose, and even no disposition is discovered to invade their property, endanger their lives, or deprive them of personal liberty, they are scarcely sensible, that they owe this to the energy of wise laws, faithfully administered—hence it is, that they look with a malignant eye on the rulers, or servants, to whom is intrusted the preservation of their rights.

To the man, who now considers himself under an obligation to address you in his real name, it ever appeared, that the connection between the governing and the governed, ought to be no less endearing than that tie which binds together parents and children —he can truly say, that a desire of promoting the happiness of his fellow-citizens is one of his ruling passions, and he laments, that some of them most injuriously have represented him as unfriendly to the cause of freedom.

The perpetual clamours against the civil list have proceeded, in some, from ignorance, in others, from want of reflection, in too many, from envy and malice—They are encouraged by certain candidates for popular favour, who state the heavy expences of government as arising from profuse allowances to its officers—The people have hitherto been deceived—To set them right, in this particular, and to close up that path to popularity which has too long been trodden by the unworthy, is the main purpose of this address.—If aught in my character or conduct for nine years past has entitled me to your good opinion, you will not refuse me your candid and patient attention.

At the last session of the general assembly the following memorial was presented to the house of delegates:

"To the honourable the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

"The humble MEMORIAL, REMONSTRANCE, and PETITION, of ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON, one of the judges of the general court

"IF I have frequently appeared in the character of a petitioner to the general assembly, and if I address you at this late season, when you are disposed to enter upon no new business, your honours will, I trust, think my apology sufficient.—The framers of our excellent constitution have secured to every man the right of petitioning, whenever he shall think himself aggrieved; and the transaction, which has principally induced me to address you, has but just taken place—Permit me to transcribe for your perusal, part of a memorial, presented to the last general assembly.—The lapse of a single year has not changed the nature of things, nor made those things improper for consideration, which were thought otherwise at the last session."

"On the 23d of December, 1777, I was appointed a judge of the general court.—It is unnecessary to state the exact sums of money, which, since that period, I have received for my services.—From the treasurer's books it would appear, that, for almost eight years, these sums have not, in value, exceeded the sum of £. 2,200 specie; which is about £. 275 per annum.

"It is a proposition founded on common sense, that a man, whose time is engrossed by the public, or whose public engagements are incompatible with any other employment of profit, should be compleatly maintained according to his rank, at the public's expence—Inadequate allowances have been sometimes voted, merely from want of calculation.—That your honours may better determine with respect to the salary of a judge, I solicit your attention to the following estimate:

"An estimate of the annual expences of a family in Annapolis, consisting of ten persons (half of whom are servants) keeping two horses, and one milch cow.

"House rent,	£. 75 0 0
"Pork, 1600 lb. at 3d.	20 0 0
"Beef, and other butcher's meat, 1200 lb. at 6d.	30 0 0
"Poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables	30 0 0
"Tea, coffee, salt, spices, &c. &c.	25 0 0
"Loaf sugar, 180 lb. at 1/2,	10 10 0
"Brown do 160 lb. at 8d.	5 0 0
"Superfine flour, 10 barrels, at 40/.	20 0 0
"Indian corn, 20 barrels, at 15/.	15 0 0
"Oats, 180 bushels, at 3/.	27 0 0
"Hay, 2 tons, at £. 6,	12 0 0
"Fire wood, 50 cords, at 20/, including the expence of carting, cording, &c.	50 0 0
"Candles, 140 lb. at 15d,	8 15 0
"Spirits, to represent table liquors of every kind, 30 gallons, at 6/8.	10 0 0
"Wine of every kind, 50 gallons, at 12/,	30 0 0
"Butter, 150 lb. at 15d,	9 7 6
"Hire and cloathing of 5 servants,	60 0 0
"Medicine, physicians, &c.	15 0 0
	£. 462 12 6
"The cloathing of the family is not yet included, and for 5 persons, surely it cannot, at Annapolis, to appear decently, be less than	£. 120 0 0
	£. 582 12 6
"The expence of attending twice a year on the eastern shore, cannot fall short of	37 7 6
	£. 620 0 0

"There is no allowance made for casualties, or for what is called pocket money—These might raise the account to near £. 700.

"It has been said, the office of a judge does not oblige him to reside at the capital;—but should he reside in any other town, his saving would, I conceive, be little.—Should he rent a farm with every necessary for carrying it on, being obliged for a great part of the year to be absent, being totally unacquainted with the business, he would probably find himself in a worse situation than before.—Should he rent a house in the country without a farm, this situation would be fully as expensive as a residence in town.

"But the residence of at least one judge at Annapolis may be said to be absolutely necessary.—Of this point I am satisfied—Had I not resided here, the people would have been clamorous for compelling one at least, if not all, to remain at the seat of government.—They have enjoyed the advantage of my voluntary residence, and yet no man appears to have thought me, on that account, entitled to the least consideration.

"I think myself, however, to have been fully, fairly and honestly, entitled to as much as would support my small family at Annapolis, so long as I have remained in the practice of œconomy and frugality.—The above estimate, by no means, supposes a splendid, magnificent style of living.—It affords not equipage, costly entertainments, or sumptuous fare —It provides a comfortable subsistence; but not, even that, without a strict attention to expenditures.

"Your honours must perceive, that the sum of £. 2,200 has been extremely inadequate to the maintenance of my family for eight years.—The constitution has not confined the exercise of high offices to men of superior wealth.—It requires no qualification of property for the office of a judge.—His essential qualities are declared to be judgment and integrity; and to preserve his integrity, the constitution directs, that the public should render him independent.—But how has this injunction been obeyed? You cannot expect from a judge, on all trying occasions, that manly firmness, that elevation of soul, which must constitute the real guardian of your rights; you cannot even expect him, at all times to resist the power of a bribe, or (what is more dangerous) the great weight of personal influence *;—you cannot reasonably expect all this, until you shall be fully satisfied, that you have placed him above even the apprehension of want.—With your present judges, indeed, upon the old illiberal system, you would be safe—But without an entire change in that system, you may be extremely unsafe in their successors.

"To put the saving of a trifling sum in competition with an object so important as that of the uprightness of your judges, I presume, was never the wish of an enlightened legislature.—It is for this reason, that I give you such information, as I conceive necessary for carrying into effect your wise and liberal intentions.

"I will now explicitly disclose to your honours my very ineligible situation—The better part of all the small fortune I have possessed, since my appointment, has been sold, by degrees, to defray my current expences—The residue will do little more than discharge my debts.—Your honours will, I hope, reflect seriously on these circumstances—My family would, at this moment, become beggars by my death.—It is too late to resort to a private employment.—The public has had the best of my life, and my countrymen have been pleased with my services —My health has declined—And, in every respect, I should resign my office with fewer advantages, than I possessed, when entering upon it.

"I have faithfully, scrupulously and zealously, served the state, in every way, in which, I conceived, I could render it material assistance.—I have never availed myself of my superior intelligence to speculate on the vices and follies of mankind.—Other men have done it, and are now rolling in riches.—From session to session, I have relied on the justice and good sense of my countrymen; and often have my friends remonstrated against this very precarious dependence.—In spite of every past disappointment, I still expect justice, so far, at least, as my attention to the circumstances of the state will permit me to request."

"Thus far I have thought proper to transcribe from a former memorial.—The legislature took my case into consideration, and, although they did not grant the whole of my request, they passed a resolve, which was unanimously assented to by the senate, for paying me the sum of £. 725, on account of my superintending the publication of the laws.—They also passed an act *(for the repeal of which, your honours have just passed a bill)* to establish permanent salaries to the judges.

"Under that act, I have received £. 500, and the whole amount of my receipts, for nine years service, as a judge, is about £. 2,700.—As to the compensation voted me for superintending the publication of the laws, there is scarcely an attorney, who has succeeded at all in his profession, that has not made more, with less trouble than I have bestowed on this work. He may have done it too, with the exercise of no greater talents, than are requisite to produce a proper edition of the laws.

"Although the house of delegates is of annual appointment, the legislature, on every principle of government, so long as the constitution endures, must be considered as the same body, and invariably bound by its engagements, whether contracted at the present session, the last session, or nine years ago.—Unless this principle be established, and unless your constituents are firmly persuaded, that it will actuate both you and your successor, it will be in vain to expect success to any scheme which depends on the confidence of the people.—I speak not with allusion to any particular measure or system—I only mean to insist, that without adhering to this great leading principle, every government, under a republican form, must be weak and disreputable.

"Permit me now to ask your honours, whether, in my nine years service, it was possible to accumulate savings from my allowance? Could I have foreseen the fluctuation of public councils, and the repeated infractions of public faith, and could I with this fore-knowledge have entered on my office, and continued in it until this period; no man ever made so unprofitable a use of his talents; no man was ever so false to himself, or regardless of a family, dear to him as his life.

"It is no trifling occasion that could extort boastful expressions from your petitioner.—The present exigence must plead his excuse.—Your honours must all recollect characters, that would not greatly be offended at the comparison, who, by the practice of the law, have accumulated handsome fortunes, whilst your petitioner has been approaching by slow and certain steps, to his ruin.

"It is said, that no office should be calculated to suit the man; and that, if the present set of officers should resign, there will be found men enough to supply their places.—The former position would be more just, if offices were just now about to be created, and if the public faith had never been pledged.—As to the latter, your petitioner is bold to say, if you drive him from his office, his equal in every respect will not be found, to serve for the highest salary he has ever enjoyed.—But when a man, for nine years together, from a fond reliance on public faith, often plighted, and as often disregarded, has been induced to waste the prime of his years, before the legislature has thought proper to obey the injunctions of the constitution, and when, after that, he receives the most unequivocal proof, that any longer confidence in the public would render his condition

* *Suppose the judges to depend for subsistence on the annual vote of the legislature.—Suppose the leaders of the popular branch to be practising attornies, and actuated by the insolent ambition of making all men in the government subservient to their will and pleasure.—Suppose them to avow a determination, that every man shall either love or fear them.—Suppose all these things for the sake of argument, and you will readily conceive the propriety of constituting judges independent.*

more deplorable, you ought surely, before you dismiss him, to make a compensation for the injury he has sustained.—If that were done, your honours, with respect to the future, might act as you please, without exciting any murmurs in your petitioner. He would only endeavour to teach his children the important lesson, never to depend for subsistence on the public.—But, whether it be done or not, your petitioner would instantly renounce his *high envied station*, and he would devote the residue of his life to the making a provision for his infant family, if the state of his health were not such, as to convince him, the successful pursuit of his profession would infallibly cut short the remnant of his days.

"It has been urged, that the circumstances of the people demand the most rigid œconomy; but surely the situation of the people cannot authorise injustice. —Besides, let the situation of the people be what it may, you cannot expect any men to bestow on the public their only means of subsistence—Wherefore should the burthen of government fall so heavy on a part? Strange it is, that in all governments, whenever there is discovered a necessity for œconomy, the reform is sure to be made where there is the least fault. The saving of trifles, at the consequential expence of larger sums, is so notoriously the practice of America, that her œconomy cannot fail to become proverbial —The reason is this, every man can see, when 100l. is taken from a salary, that 100l. is immediately saved to the public; but to manage finance in such a manner as to produce effectual savings, requires a much higher degree of political science. I admit, that your honours *own allowance for constant application to business is not proportionably so large as that of the judges*; but let it be remembered, that a seat in the legislature never was, nor ought to be, considered as a means of livelihood.—The constitution most wisely, for the preservation of equal rights, admits almost every order of private men into the legislature; it requires no rare qualifications, either in a delegate or senator, nor any previous application to science of any kind.—Any man of ripe age, having certain qualifications of residence and of property, may be sent to the great public councils. —The time he spends there is confessedly given to the public, and he requires no more, than his mere temporary expences.—It is not so with a judge, who, for present subsistence, and a future provision for his family, depends almost entirely on his salary.

"Will your honours now permit me to say something respecting a very heavy charge against the civil list in general? It is said, they have acquired an influence by means of the public money, and that this influence has been exerted against the sentiments and wishes of the people.—Your petitioner knows of no interest, which he or any of his fellow servants have acquired through means of public money paid for services.—He does not believe, that in this way, it has ever been so liberally bestowed, as to defray any man's current expences.—Does any person believe, that the officers of government, in the slightest degree, influence the senate? They certainly have no undue influence with your honours; and, if the sentiments and wishes of the people be against *them*, they cannot be said to influence the people. In what manner has their interest been exerted? In speaking and writing their opinions as individuals? Your petitioner would spurn the idea, that because he is in the public service, he has no right to the freedom of the press—The independence and uprightness of your judges is surely, at any rate, an object of greater importance, than it can be on any occasion to take from a deliberative body the weight of the judges mere private opinions.—Your petitioner indeed flatters himself, that by devoting his attention sometimes to the public affairs, he has rendered some little service; and so long as the liberty of the press remains inviolable, and his occupation, health, and spirits will admit, he means *occasionally to publish his opinions and remarks*.

"The impressions I have received on the aforegoing subjects, are so forcible, that I am persuaded, your honours, on a reconsideration, would change your opinions.—It cannot be, that by destroying the establishment of the judges, you will conduce to the honour of the state, the happiness of the people, or, in *the smallest degree to a removal of your present embarrassments*."

"The prayer of your petitioner therefore is, that instead of diminishing his allowance, you will be pleased to make the salary of each judge of the general court equal to that of the principal judge, on the express condition of residing at the capital.—In power and consequence they are all three on terms of perfect equality—Your petitioner, at the capital, renders more services, than the chief judge possibly can, in a remote corner of the state; and the distinction established at the last session, is as truly odious, as it is repugnant to the principles of a genuine republic.—Your petitioner most humbly intreats your honours to pardon him, if, unintentionally, he has offended any of your honours—The nature of his case required him to speak like a freeman; but you may rest assured, that as he ever did, to be always will, demean himself with the greatest respect to your honours."

The occasion of presenting this memorial might perhaps have warranted the use of less respectful terms.—Such as they are, a motion was made and seconded for rejecting the petition on the first reading, without further consideration.

I conceive, that enough has been said to evince the propriety of securing the independence of judges. —It was alleged that the circumstances of the state required their salaries to be diminished 25 per cent. It may therefore be proper to state those salaries.

Chancellor,	£. 650
Chief judge of the general court,	600
Other judges of that court, each £. 500,	1,000
Judges of appeals, each, £. 200	1,000
Judge of the admiralty court	250
	£. 3,500

The deduction of a fifth would be a saving of £. 700. Is it possible you can view it as an object considerable enough to demand an infringement of the constitution, a violation of public faith, and the exposing you to the danger of a defective administration of justice, and in a great measure of the demolition of one great bulwark of your liberties? Supposing the expences of government defrayed by an assessment on real and personal property, this saving would lessen the rate not quite 7 farthings in the 100l. I admit, that government in no circumstances should be lavish of its resources. But surely no cool thinking man, out of the legislature, can esteem those salaries profuse. I know not indeed on what sound principle they can be deemed adequate.

The reduction of allowances to the other officers of the government has saved about 9 farthings in the 100l. It is an undoubted truth, that there would be numerous competitors for their places, should the reduction occasion a general resignation —It is equally true, if the present salaries be not augmented, that future appointments may disgrace the state, and prove ruinous to its affairs.—Can it be prudent for this trifling saving to incur the risk? The amount of salaries to the whole civil list did not the last year require a tax of more than 2od. in the 100l. —Those therefore, who impute your burthens principally to the civil list, have grossly miscalculated, and I trust, that both the real and projected saving will appear little entitled to your thanks.

Not only the interests and rights of the whole civil list, but the honour and welfare of government required, that the peoples eyes should be opened with respect to the measures, adopted by their immediate representatives. Under an impression, that *my* ruin particularly was aimed at, and a consciousness that I merited from the public far different treatment, an idea immediately suggested itself of *appealing* to my fellow-citizens.

I was apprized that my interfering on political subjects had given offence.—It had been said, that it is not proper for a person in my character to become a politician. I do most solemnly declare, that I have experienced a regret on every occasion on which I have determined to publish my remarks —My chief motives for appearing in print, have been ever different from the paltry ambition of distinguishing myself as a writer.—No man, who feels a warm love for his country, can be a calm spectator of measures which he conceives calculated to work its ruin and disgrace —Instead of discouraging men from devoting their attention to the public concerns, an upright statesman would wish to avail himself of every information.—It has ever been the policy of despotic governments to restrain the press; and the same policy naturally actuates those who wish to possess arbitrary power —The situation of our affairs demands the most strenuous exertions of every honest man; and I have said thus much, that both the malicious and the unthinking may be taught to forbear censure, where they ought to applaud.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, March 22, 1787.

LONDON, *December* 22.

THE signal victory obtained by that gallant veteran, the captain Pacha, over the insurgents in Egypt, who have so long bid defiance to the authority of the Porte, is esteemed by the last accounts from the continent, a circumstance that will considerably prolong the existence of the Ottoman empire, which has for many years past been sinking into ruin. It is universally acknowledged to have been a master-stroke of policy in the grand signior to push his arms towards Egypt, while he was constantly threatened by the emperor and Russia, who were making perpetual encroachments on the north and west of his territories. In this situation his sublime highness had no other course so eligible to take as to increase his power, and establish his authority over the weak and effeminate nations of the east and the north.

Rosetta, that part of Egypt in which the Turkish admiral lately landed, is situated on the banks of the Nile, in one of the most delightful countries in the universe. The whole face of the soil is covered with corn, barley, dourra, or Indian millet, which follow each other in an uninterrupted succession during seven or eight months. The superb flax, the sugar-cane, all sorts of vegetables, spring up there without culture. The cucumber, and near twenty sorts of melons, of a melting sugary, and very wholesome quality, with clusters of orange trees, line the banks of the rivulets. Groves of fruit trees, amongst which one discovers the date, fig, banana, cassia, and the prickly nave, which produce a small pear of a sharpish flavour, are here and there dispersed over the plain. Amongst this diversity of trees and plants, the traveller, near the village, meets with groves of rose trees. In the other provinces this beautiful shrub serves only as an ornament for the gardens. Here it is collected in clumps, and the rose water distilled from its odoriferous flower forms a valuable branch of commerce.

When the late lord Paget was on an embassy to Constantinople, his cook was taken ill, and his lordship was obliged to employ the waiters to dress his dinners. Having one Christmas day a large party, he desired to have a piece of *roast beef* and a *plumb pudding*. The first was not difficult to procure; but the last, not a servant in his kitchen knew how to make. They applied to him for a receipt; he said he thought they must take ten or a dozen eggs, and beat them together—a certain quantity of good milk, so much flour, and all those ingredients to be mixed with a large quantity of the best raisins; then the whole to be boiled about two hours in about four quarts of water. They listened attentively to his instructions, but when dinner was announced, two fellows appeared, bearing in a most enormous red pan, with what they called a plumb pudding. The instant it appeared, lord Paget exclaimed, "*Lord forgive me, but I forgot to tell them it was to be put in a bag.*"

A father who was exclaiming to his son against the vice of indolence, told him that a certain person who rose very early in the morning, had found a purse in the high way; that may be true Sir, said the young man; but you must acknowledge, that he rose still earlier that lost it.

Dec 28. That there is sometimes honour among thieves, is proved by the following circumstance, which happened last week:—A lady walking across some fields, in the neighbourhood of Islington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows, who seemed watching an opportunity of robbing her, as they took the same road with herself, and kept at a very little distance from her. Her alarm was increased by observing a fellow, with a similar appearance, in a path-way at a little distance; but as the case did not admit of hesitation, she beckoned him to stop, and addressed him with an air of confidence, "Sir, you look like a gentleman, I do not like the appearance of those fellows behind us, I think they intend to rob me, will you protect me?" Madam, replied the man, I will; take my arm, and I will attend you until you are out of danger. You will see when I wave my handkerchief, the two men who have alarmed you will sheer off. They are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but when confidence is reposed in me, I am not scoundrel enough to betray it. He attended until she came in sight of her own house, when she offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it.

Sunday last three American priests were ordained bishops at the archbishop of Canterbury's private chapel, in Lambeth Palace, by his grace, assisted by two other English bishops.

Wednesday upwards of 20 ladies were skaiting on the Serpentine-river in Hyde-park; their skaits are flat at the bottom, in the same manner that the Indians shoes are made, and are tied on by a tape.

The present winter has been felt very severely in most parts of the continent. The Danube was frozen over near Vienna, so early as the beginning of October; vast quantities of snow fell about the Appennines and Pyrenees in the course of last month, and destroyed great numbers of cattle and sheep. On the 6th of this month no fewer than 11 English, and 28 of other nations, were ice bound in the harbour of Cronstadt. Prodigious pieces of ice have also appeared in the German ocean near the Dogger Bank, and the snow has been eight feet deep in several parts of North-Holland, and even in the coasts of Normandy and Britanny, accompanied with violent hurricanes from the north-west.

NEW YORK, *March* 8.

AUTHENTIC *information from* CANADA.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the northern stage from Montreal, we learn, that on the 27th ult. Shays, Day, Wheeler and Parsons, with eight other rebel officers, names unknown, arrived at Isle aux Noix; and that on the 28th they still remained there, and conversed with him. This gentleman farther says, from his own personal knowledge, that the real distress of the party, in point of finance, obliged Shays to pawn a sleigh, &c. to defray their expences to this last retreat from the vengeance of offended justice. It was said that they intended to continue their route to Quebec.

At Fort Edward, our informant adds, he fell in with six others of Shays's party, one of which was a captain, who inquired of him, with earnest solicitation, respecting Shays; these men were likewise in a distressed situation. This captain appeared zealously determined to pursue his infernal purpose of rebellion, and said, that they (meaning the body of the insurgents) *intended again to return when the leaves put out.*

The gentleman who has favoured us with the above particulars, cannot admit of the most distant probability, that these rebels to all law and government will receive either protection or countenance from the government of Quebec.

By a letter from a gentleman of character, dated at Kinderhook, the first instant, we are informed, that on the 27th of February there was an action at Barrington, between a detachment of general Lincoln's army and a party of the insurgents, in which four men on each side were killed, and 40, in the whole wounded. That a colonel Hyde, of the state troops, and a Mr. Hamelin of the insurgents, were among

the former. Further particulars of the action were not known when the letter was written; but it was reported at Kinderhook, that the ſtate troops kept the field, and the inſurgents marched off with ſome cattle and other plunder which was in their poſſeſſion before the action.

We are informed from good authority, that there was another ſkirmiſh between the government troops and a party of the inſurgents on Thurſday laſt, when there were 5 killed in all, and near 50 inſurgents taken priſoners.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkſhire county, dated February 21, 1787.

"The gaols in theſe counties are pretty well filled with Shays's officers, (as they are called) and other characters who have been taken, or have ſurrendered themſelves up. However, there are numbers yet, not apprehended, who are as rancorous and ſeditious as ever—they ſwear they had rather die in the field, than ſubmit to the conditions of the diſqualifying act. It is abſolutely neceſſary, that the ſupreme court ſhould hold a ſeſſion in thoſe counties, as examples of a number of the moſt rebellious muſt be made—In the adjoining ſtates, except Connecticut, there are a number of the ſame ſtamp with theſe, who aſſiſt them, a party of whom lately reſcued Wheeler, ſome hours after he was taken. From a principle of encouraging emigration, it is thought the Vermonteſe will give the rebels protection—Shays, it is ſaid, has fixed his abode there—whither his wife and family have gone after him. Every tranſaction of general Lincoln gains him freſh honour, and every deſcription of perſons in the places through which the army has paſſed, are highly delighted with their attentions to the rights of the citizens."

A gentleman who arrived in town laſt Wedneſday from New-Lebanon, where Shays's army is at preſent, informs, that an action had taken place between general Lincoln's army and the inſurgents, in which the latter prevailed, owing to their being joined a few hours before the action, by colonel Ethan Allen, from Vermont, with 500 well diſciplined veterans. All accounts agree that the government army ſuffered greatly, having above 40 mortally wounded, and about half that number left dead on the field. The inſurgents now amount to about 1200 men. The above gentleman met governor Clinton at Peek's Kill, and ſays that he was ſummoning out the militia of Dutcheſs county.

March 13. A Georgia paper relates the following extraordinary circumſtance:—A whale, ſuppoſed 60 feet long, came acroſs the hawſe of the ſhip Charlotte, below Tybee, coming into this river, paſſed ſeveral times under the ſhip's bottom, and gave her ſundry heavy ſtrokes with its tail, without doing her any damage; it afterwards ſwam to capt. Higgins's pilot-boat, which lay at a little diſtance, and after repeated ſtrokes ſunk her, a boat from the ſhip having juſt time to ſave the people who were on board her.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 29.

To the DELEGATES of MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

AT a time when the immediate repreſentatives of the people have thought it neceſſary to appeal to their conſtituents, for their ſentiments on the ſubjects of diſagreement between the two branches of the legiſlature, it may not be deemed improper for us, compoſing the grand jury of Montgomery county March court, before our ſeparation, to offer you our opinion on the ſubjects of the addreſs of the houſe of delegates.—We have conſidered the propoſed plan for an emiſſion of paper money, and are impreſſed with an opinion, that no paper money can now be emitted to retain a ſpecie value, and to anſwer the ſalutary purpoſes of facilitating the collection of ſubſtantial taxes, and afford a conſtitutional relief to debtors. The declared object of the bill, the enabling perſons to pay their taxes by borrowing of the public, we think, will not warrant ſo dangerous an expedient; and we cannot ſubſcribe to the opinion, that a depreciation of money emitted for ſuch purpoſes will not injure the public, or the individuals of the community; the proſpect of an increaſing depreciation will encourage a delay of the payment of taxes; and depreciation would not only embarraſs the meaſures of government, but lay the foundation of a ſucceeding and indiſcriminate tax on the honeſt and punctual citizen, and the deſigning and defaulting debtor. We are unwilling to ſuppoſe other motives for the emiſſion than thoſe declared; and are at a loſs to account for the new and circuitous mode of obtaining money for the purpoſes of government; becauſe equals, it would have the appearance of abſurdity, to lend with one hand for the purpoſe of receiving with the other; and between government and its citizens, ſuch a conduct hath an additional objection—the expences and delays attending the collection of public taxes. The bills for the relief of debtors, we conſider as deſtructive to every degree of public and private confidence, as unwarrantable by our conſtitution, and, as contravening the operation of laws, paſſed ſince the laſt tender law, calculated to regain the confidence of the people. Under theſe impreſſions, we are free to declare, that the conduct of the ſenate, on thoſe bills, hath our entire approbation. Without quallioning the propriety of your conſulting your conſtituents on new and important ſubjects, we cannot but expreſs our ſurpriſe, that, at this time, on a queſtion ſo long conſidered and agitated in this ſtate, and on which a ſimilar vote was given by the late ſenate, compoſed of nearly of the ſame members as the preſent, you ſhould think it neceſſary to adopt ſo unprecedented a meaſure. A conſtitutional indulgence we wiſh to be granted to debtors; ſuch a one, we think, might be offered, as would prove mutually advantageous to debtors and creditors, without violating the private engagements of men, or deſtroying every guard afforded by our conſtitution. We are clearly of opinion, that the people, at this time, are unable to pay the whole of their debts; we would, therefore, beg leave to ſuggeſt the plan of giving the effect of judgements to compoſitions between debtors and creditors.

The preſent ſtate of our roads require the interpoſition of the legiſlature.

We approve our preſent conſtitution, in all its parts, and pledge ourſelves to tranſmit it entire, and unimpaired, to our poſterity.

William Deakins, jun. foreman; Thomas Cramphin, Thomas Beall, of George, Bernard O'Neill, William Bayly, Thomas Johns, Henry Brooks, Edward Jones, ſen. Richard Anderſon, Richard Brook, Henry Hillary, Henry Gaither, Samuel Harwood Edward Crow, jun. Lloyd Bealle, Samuel B. White, Solomon Simpſon.

Annapolis, March 28, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the turning buſineſs in all its various parts, ſuch as turning of bed-ſteads, &c. making of ſpinning-wheels; and, in a word, carries on all the different parts, which are too tedious to mention, at his houſe and ſhop, backſide of the Stadt-houſe. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon having their work well executed, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He acknowledges, with gratitude, the favours he has formerly received from his friends, and hopes for their future countenance.—And is their very humble ſervant,

3w JAMES ROYSTON.

March 28, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber humbly preſumes to beg leave to inform the public in general, and his old ſteady friends and acquaintances in particular, that he has now removed from the blackſmith's ſhop, lately occupied by him, near the old church-yard, to Green-ſtreet, fronting the market-houſe, where he carries on all ſorts of blackſmith's work in every different part, either for ſhipping, plantation work, or farmers, &c. His readineſs always to oblige, he hopes, will entitle him to the favour of every one who perfectly know him, and he expects the continuance of their former favours, as he will always endeavour, early or late, not to diſappoint, ſhall do his work to perfection, and in every thing ſtudy to merit the approbation of every one who pleaſe to employ him.—And is their very humble ſervant,

SIMON RETALLICK.

Upper Marlborough, March 20, 1787.

WANTED,

A DEPUTY CLERK, in Prince-George's county court. Any perſon well acquainted with that buſineſs, who can come well recommended, may meet with encouragement, on application to

J. R. MAGRUDER.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS eſteemed by judges a horſe of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a diſplay of nature's greateſt maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a ſnip, and one white foot, riſing five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this ſeaſon for the moderate ſum of eight dollars. His ſire (whoſe lineaments he ſo truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whoſe get ſtands ſo generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by colonel Talker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From ſuch premiſes, it may be preſumed, that no horſe can be better calculated for the purpoſe of getting ſtock, either for the turf or ſaddle.—Cincinnatus is the property of the ſubſcriber, and ſtands in Upper Marlborough.

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Severn, March, 1787.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 10th of February laſt, two HORSES, one has ſince been returned, the other is ſtill miſſing, and is a dark roan, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, with a buſhy tail and thick mane, branded on the near buttock with the letters C W. Whoever will give information, ſo that the above horſe may be had, ſhall receive four dollars, and on ſecuring the thief, or thieves, who ſtole ſaid horſes, and ſuppoſed to be the perſons who on the ſame night broke open my meat-houſe, and carried off from four to five hundred weight of bacon, ſhall, on information of their being confined in any gaol, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, receive the above reward of ten pounds, by

JOHN BRYAN.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I ſhall petition the next general aſſembly, for a law enabling me to ſell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceaſed, as will ſatisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have paid, the ſaid Ridgate having obtained judgment againſt me for the aforeſaid ſum in conſequence of my being ſurety for the ſaid Burch, and alſo to ſatisfy a ſeparate claim which I have againſt the ſaid eſtate.

2 JOHN WINTER.

Prince-George's county, March 15, 1787.

The Imported Horſe

ECLIPSE,

STANDS this ſeaſon at Collington Meadow, and covers at four guineas a mare, and ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence to the groom. Thoſe gentlemen, who favoured me with their mares heretofore, ſhall have them, or the ſame number, covered on their own account, at three guineas a mare. ECLIPSE is in high health and order, and his pedigree is equal to any horſe in America.

UNION,

STANDS at the ſame place, and will cover at two guineas a mare, and five ſhillings to the groom. UNION is now in high health and order. Either of thoſe horſes are for ſale. I have alſo ſeveral high bred colts and fillies for ſale.

RICHARD BENNETT HALL.

Paſturage for mares at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. R. B. H.

By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the ſenate ſtands adjourned to the twentieth day of April next, and the houſe of delegates to the twentieth of this inſtant, and affairs of great importance requiring the immediate conſideration of the legiſlature; I have therefore, in virtue of the powers with which I am inveſted, appointed Tueſday the tenth day of April next for the meeting and holding of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, of which the ſeveral ſheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. ſec.

George town, March 10, 1787.

WHEREAS I purchaſed from Mr. Richard Thompſon a tract of land in the neighbourhood of George-town, called Fox, and paſſed four bonds for the ſame, bearing intereſt from the firſt of December, 1784, the firſt for £. 500, payable the laſt day of ſaid month, the ſecond for £. 100, payable in September following, the third for £. 500, payable the firſt of February, 1786, and the fourth for £. 500, payable the firſt of February, 1787; and whereas I agreed to let Mr. Thomas Tillotſon have two fifths, Mr. William Deakins one fifth, and Mr. Stephen Sayre one fifth of the ſaid purchaſe, provided each of them paid me his reſpective proportion of the purchaſe money in time to enable me to comply punctually with my engagements to the ſaid Richard Thompſon for ſaid land; and whereas Stephen Sayre, Eſq; removed from this country to Europe, and directed me to draw on his correſpondent, John Reynolds, Eſq; in London for his proportion of ſaid payments as they became due, in compliance with which I accordingly drew on the ſaid Reynolds, who proteſted the bills; this is therefore to give notice, that the one fifth part of the ſaid land called Fox, which was intended for Stephen Sayre, Eſq; will be expoſed to public ſale, at George-town, at the houſe of Mr. John Suter, the 10th day of April next, on the following terms, £ 171 12 3 to be paid on the day of ſale, and the balance in ſix months from that day, and provided the laſt payment ſhall not be punctually made the firſt payment to be forfeited. The ſaid land adjoins the addition to George-town, and binds on the river for upwards of 3000 feet, where ſhips can lay within 20 feet of the ſhore almoſt the whole diſtance; it is needleſs to ſay any thing more in its favour; it is patented for upwards of 120 acres, but does not hold out near that number of acres.

2 WILLIAM BAYLY.

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by ſundry inhabitants of Charles and Prince-George's counties to the next general aſſembly, praying that the road (now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanſon, Eſquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Pomonkey inſpection houſe, and a number of the moſt capital fiſheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one.

2

November 15, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law to enable her to ſell and diſpoſe of a tract of land in Worceſter county, known by the name of Philip's Adventure.

6X HANNAH BISHOP.

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchaſed from a certain George Crane, and to be releaſed from any compoſition for the ſaid land.

BELAIN POSEY.

THERE is at the plantation of Joſeph Selby, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a black MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, as no perceivable brand, paces, trots and gallops, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, appears to be about eight or nine years old, and with foal. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

TO BE RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Meſſieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers. 3

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments; as there are ballances remaining in the hands of ſeveral of the late ſheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſubſcriber will authoriſe ſome perſon to receive the ſums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; thoſe on this ſide the bay are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, adminiſtrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent ſeveral books and other things which have not been returned, and as ſome of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe who have them to return them to me, 2 W. G.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, the 25th of January laſt, a negro man named JOE, forty-five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has loſt ſome of his upper fore teeth, and the ſight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breaſted jacket of coarſe blue cloth, with a flaſh ſleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings, and took other cloaths with him; he paſſed South river ferry ſoon after his eſcape, and ſaid he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forſter, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been uſed to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the ſtate ſix guineas, and all reaſonable charges if brought home. 3 D. MAGRUDER.

February 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, heretofore veſtrymen of St. Paul's parish, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, on behalf of themſelves and the repreſentatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, to be reimburſed the monies which the ſubſcribers, and the above deceaſed gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the ſaid pariſh, generally called Cheſter Church; and alſo to be enabled to diſcharge any reaſonable and juſt claim againſt them on account of the ſaid building which may ſtill remain unſatisfied.

N. B. The acounts of particulars, ſhewing the applications of the tobaccoes levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inſpected by any perſon who deſires

RICHARD T. EARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOPPER,
RICHARD TILGHMAN. 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addiſon, of the county of Prince George, clerk, and his ſon, propoſe to petition the honourable general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, touching certain confiſcated property of the ſaid Addiſon. 6

February 15, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly to make valid a deed of bargain and ſale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to veſt the real eſtate therein mentioned in the perſons who ought to poſſeſs the ſame, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the ſaid deed.

HENRY ROZIER,
ELEANOR ROZIER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG. 3

Waſhington county, March 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of land in Waſhington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiſcated and ſold as the property of Hallibotholin's heirs.

ELIZABETH JACKSON. 2

Charles county, February 1, 1787.

On Monday the 9th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for ſale, at the ſubſcriber's dwelling houſe, near Newport,

SEVERAL valuable country born negroes, conſiſting of men, boys, women and children. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaſers, if required, giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity. 3 WILLIAM D. BRISCOE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by 15 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the diſpoſal of a large and valuable collection of Books, conſiſting of three thouſand and eight volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by the moſt eſteemed authors, in Agriculture, Aſtronomy, Arithmetic, Biography, Chymiſtry, Commerce, Divinity, Gardening, Geometry, Hiſtory, Huſbandry, Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Philoſophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Phyſic, Rhetoric, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Magazines, Literary Journal, &c. &c.

1 Prize of	500 Dollars, is	500 Dollars.
1 do.	300 do.	300 do.
1 do.	200 do.	200 do.
2 do.	100 do.	200 do.
4 do.	50 do.	200 do.
8 do.	25 do.	200 do.
150 do.	16 do.	2400 do.
167 Prizes.		4000 Dollars.
333 Blanks.		
500 Tickets at 8 Dollars,		4000

4

N. B. The Lottery will begin drawing on the firſt day of October next, or ſooner, if the Tickets are ſold, under the inſpection and by direction of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, who will ſee the Prizes advertiſed and delivered as ſoon as drawn.

TICKETS to be had at Meſſieurs GREENS Printing Office, and of Mr. STEPHEN CLARK, at his Book Store, in Church-ſtreet, Annapolis, where the Books, and a Catalogue of them may be ſeen.

The ſubſcriber, deſirous of giving general ſatisfaction, purpoſes that each adventurer who ſhould have a prize of books drawn againſt the number of his ticket, and the books ſo drawn ſhould not ſuit his taſte, may, if required, exchange them for others, of any ſort of jewellery, ſilver watches, plated ware, gold and ſilver lace, cutlery, gentlemen and ladies pocket books, blank books, and prints, or any ſort of goods the ſubſcriber may have in his ſtore at the time of drawing.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. A ſtout ſet negro girl to be ſold by private ſale for caſh. 3

March 11, 1787.

The imported horſe

CARDINAL PUFF,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at Samuel Harriſon, junior's, plantation, near Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar the groom.

CARDINAL PUFF is full fifteen hands three inches high, and is allowed by the beſt judges to be a horſe of great ſtrength and beauty; he was got by Cardinal Puff, his dam by Bandy, and his grand-dam by Match 'em. The following extract is from Meſſrs. Wallace, Johnſon and Muir's letter, "We have purchaſed for you a very fine horſe, only five years old, bred by lord Groſvenor, and as high blooded as any horſe in the Kingdom."

Good paſturage at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but eſcapes will not be accounted for.

N. B. Three guineas ſent with the mares, or four guineas paid by the firſt day of September next, will be taken in lieu of the above five guineas. 2

Prince-George's county, March 10, 1787.

SLIPPERY JACK,

THE property of the ſubſcriber, will cover mares this ſeaſon at three pounds each, at the ſubſcriber's, about ſeven miles from Bladensburg, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Snowden's iron-works; he is a fine black, full fifteen hands high, is well formed, and has a ſufficient ſhare of ſtrength and bone; he is in high condition, and his blood is good; his pedigree will be hereafter inſerted.

CHARLES DUVALL.

N. B. The ſubſcriber trains horſes for the turf with care and attention on reaſonable terms. 2 C. D.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semmes, and Joſeph Milburn Semmes, ſons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to be paſſed to appoint truſtees for the purpoſe of ſelling a tract of land, lying and being in ſaid county, called Hall's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, in order to ſatisfy and pay a certain debt due from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joſeph Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liege, in Europe. 2

March 11, 1787.

Lately imported by captain Fenwick, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis,

A VARIETY of ladies cuſhions of the neweſt faſhion, curls and elegant braids of various colours. 2 JAMES REID.

I HEREBY requeſt the favour of all perſons who have any juſt claims againſt me to bring them in legally proved, and likewiſe moſt earneſtly deſire all perſons indebted to me to make immediate payment, as I am determined to give no longer indulgence.

BENJAMIN FAIRBAIRN. 2 X

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being twelve about miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

N. B. If a purchaſer don't offer ſoon for the above plantation it will be rented. Mr. Waddington will be at Mr. Mann's tavern the middle of March, and will treat for it. 2

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceaſed, was appointed inſpector of Chaptico warehouſe, in the year 1782; and whereas there ſtill remains in the ſaid warehouſe, a few hogſheads of tobacco of his, the ſaid Nichols, inſpection, which lies in a very ruinous ſituation; and whereas the ſubſcriber, as adminiſtratrix of the ſaid Thomas Nichols, hath paid ſeveral hogſheads of tobacco that could not be found in the ſaid warehouſe, whereby ſhe conceives what remains is her property; theſe are to notify to the public, that I ſhall to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to paſs a law to enable me to diſpoſe of the tobacco now remaining in ſaid warehouſe, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the ſame may ſell for. 3 JEAN NICHOLS, adminiſtratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly for an act empowering him to ſell and diſpoſe of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Incloſure, containing three hundred and forty-ſeven acres, Oxen Hill, ſeventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, to enable him to pay and diſcharge the debts and legacies due from ſaid eſtate. He likewiſe requeſts all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of ſaid William Berry, to come in, ſettle and pay off their balances, which will ſave trouble to themſelves and

WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, adminiſtrator and reſiduary legatee to the ſaid William Berry. 3

Annapolis, February 26, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with every convenience for the accommodation of man and horſe in the public line, hereby begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, that he has now opened TAVERN in the houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Knowles, at the upper corner of North-caſt-ſtreet, near the old market place in this city; he will therefore be humbly thankful to all thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their company, and aſſures them that no one can be more emulous and indefatigable to render ſatisfaction in every reſpect than their

Moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,
3 X JOHN WELSH, of Benjamin.

ALL perſons in poſſeſſion of ſubſcription papers for the firſt volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Iſaac Campbell, deceaſed, late of Charles county, are hereby requeſted to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Eſq; merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by ſo doing they will oblige their humble ſervant.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL. 3

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